NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

HIGHER LAW AGITATION.

THE LIBERAL PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST

THE GOVERNMENT TO STAND OR FAIL BY THEIR BILL-SUBSIDIZING THE CUNARD COMPANY-PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S REPLY TO THE

DUKE OF ARGYLL. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright ; 1887 : North American Cable News Co. LONDON, March 31 .- The note of the rapidly rising agitation in England against the new coerneion bill is the same which W. H. Seward sounded in the phruse "higher law," Both in Mr. Gladstone's speech on Tuesday in the House of Commons and Mr. John Morley's yesterday outside is discoverable a tendency to deny the sanctity of the law as law. Private conceptions of justice henceforth to be set up against the judgment of the ma crity as declared by statute. The spirit is the same which forces Mr. Gladstone to the front of the party which expresses its dislike of the proposed measure by obstruction in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone means to sanction neither illegality in Ireland nor unparliamentary methods in the House, but he abandons for the time being the ground he took up when defending his own roer on measures, and occupies a position not un like that of the Parcellites when they protested against the first Crimes Act. Undoubtedly the crisis is, as Mr. John Morley says, a grave one: The Liberal leaders seem resolved to go all lengths in promoting a station against Mr. Balfour's bill. No importance need be attached to the frenzied eries to arms which appear in "The Pail Mall of the flect are among the seals. The commanders of the Gazette." It is the attitude of sane, serious men which is of importance.

Mr. Morley's speech is but the prelude to organized action. Mr. Schnadhorst, the caucus king, is setting his machinery in motion, and meetings are to be held indoors and out. Demonstrations on a great scale all over the country are planned The Irish in the House of Commons are exulting in the security they think the Liberal alliance gives them, and are in all but open revolt against the authority of the Speaker and the House itself. Mr. Gladstone was challenged by Mr. Goschen to condemn the action of the National Learne in Ireland in substituting its authority for that of the Queen. He condemns outrage, but points out that the particular form of outrage which had shocked the House-cutting off the hair of a girl and pouring pitch on her head-was the invention and practice of England's soldiery who ruled Ireland before the union. Mr. Morley attacks the provision of the Coercion bill for summary juris diction by discrediting magistrates who are to exer

These novelties in political discussion by the Liberal chiefs are but samples, but they show clearly the direction thinks are taking. The Ministry have declared they will stand or fall by Coercion. They may drop certain provisions of their bill, but they must stick to its principle, which is that of governing Ireland against the wish of a majority of the Irish people by excep-tional methods unknown in England. The Liberals, knowing they are in the minority in the liouse and topcless of detaching in a body the Liberal Unionists from the Ministerial alliance, mean to appeal from Parliament to the country They cannot force a dissolution, and their real hope is to being pressure to bear on members from

The capacity of the Cunard Company for driv ing a bargain with the Government was proved by Mr. Burns's speech at its annual meeting yes terday. He has induced the Admiralty to agree to a subsidy of \$80,000 a year, besides paying for all fittings and the cost of equipment. If the postal contract is terminated before ave years the bovernment pays the Cunard Company a fine of \$28,000 a year in the share of an increased subsidy. Mr. Burns's tone in these circumstances was naturally one of triumph, though nothing seems to have been said on the delicate question of dividends to shareholders.

Mr. Huxley's reply to the Duke of Argyll in among other things of the Duke's singular story be toin of terror which according to the Duke, had been established in the scientific world under the name of Darwinsm. Mr. tiuxley replies that neither the reign of terror nor a revolt against it had been heard of at all in the scientific would, which I has indecorously at

The sentence of three months' imprisonment and \$2,500 fine imposed on James Davis is one of Mr. Justice Hawkins's most righteous popular acts. "The Bat," which Mr. Davis owns and edits, is perhaps the least reputable paper of its class, thriving upon reckless personalities. The libel on Mr. Peck was a bad one, but the paper has made libel its specialty.

ABANDONING THE CHANGE OF VENUE CLAUSE LONDON, March 31 .- The Cabinet have decided to abaudon that clause of the Irsh Criminal Law Amendment bill which provides for the changing of the venue frem Dublin to London in certain classes of criminal trials, thus practically removing the greatest cause of the Liberal-Unionists' opposition to the bill.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONSERVATIVES. LONDON, March 31. -At the meeting of 200 Conserva-tive Members of Parliament to-day it was decided that the House of Commons shall sit until the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill has passed its second reading, and that the only adjournment to be taken at Easter shall be from Thursday next to the following Tuesday. Lord Randolph Churchill was present. The meeting authorisatically supported the decision of W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, to have a division to morrow night on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Crinces bill, providing that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the state of ireland, and on the first reading of the measure, even if closure had to be enforced.

LIBERAL-UNIONISTS WILL SUPPORT THE BILL Landon, March 31.—Lord Hartington, at a meeting to-day of the Liberal-Union members of both Houses of Parhament, explained that the Government had made the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill a question of confidence, and said that is the Liberal-Uniouists failed to support the bill and in that way brought about its defeat the reit would be the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power. It wasthe imperative duty of the Liberal-Unionists to prevent wastle imperative duty of the Labora-Unionia solve-term bis. Lord Hartington contended. The meeting decided to support the bill. Several members of the party were absent. Among those present were the Earl of Derby, Mr. Chamberlain and Baron tothschild. The meeting, with the exception of two dissentients, unanimously adopted Lord Hartington's proposal that the Liberal-Unionist Support the first reading of the Crimes bill on condition that members be allowed to criticise the measure in committee. Mr. Chamberlain approved the proposal.

MR LAROUCHERE CALLED TO ORDER. LONDON, March 31.—Nr. Labouchere, speaking in the House of Commons to-night, said that the disorders in Ireland were due to execuable laws and the Government's defiance of the wishes of the people. The terrorism and outrages which flourished in the Southern States during Andrew Johnson's time ceased in 1876 when Home Rule was granted. As regarded the proposal to lone the bill would never be abrogated, as a majority of

Salisbury's subservient political slaves. The Speaker here interposed, and Mr. Labouchere led his expression to "a majority were entirely in Lord nisbury's hands." "He tanuted Mr. Chamberlain with having made an offer to the Liberals to oppose corrion it they would accept his trish plans. When this offer was refused, he said Mr. Chamberian took his goods to the other slie. Chamberian only "wanted his iniserable vanity satisfied." The hadicals would not forgive Chamberian if he voted for coercion. The buil would more than anything also advance Home Ruie.

CANADIANS RUSHING FISH TO MARKET. BALIPAN, March 31 (Special).—Halifan merchants evi-ently believe that the United States means business in much sish into American markets easible before the declaration of non-

ports of fish from Halifax to the United States were valued at \$331,098 against \$183,000 for the correspond-ing period last year. The exports of the first quarter of the year are a ways the smallest, but the fish exports for the quarter just ended are largest in the history of the

PROBABLY POUNDED TO PIECES ON THE ROCKS OF

FUNK ISLAND.

St. Joun's, N. F., March 31 (Special). —All hope of the missing scaling steamer Eagle has been abandoned, and this vicinity is in deep mourning over the loss of the 250 lives. The Eagle was a Dundee-built vessel, equipped specially for the Newfoundland seal and northern whale fisheries. She had new boilers placed in her and was She sailed from this port on the morning of March 10 in company with the steamers Arctic, Aurora, Terranova, Wolf, Neptune, Esquimaux, Hector and Vangaurd. Nex Eagle and Aurora were in company in Bona Vista Bay. been the most terrible ever experienced by the oldes sailors. Forty miles off Bona Vista lies Funk Island, which for miles is surrounded by dangerous breakers. island during the hurricane of the night of the 11th.

It is believed that the vessel was driven on these fatal rocks and pounded to match-wood within a few minutes, going to the bottom with her 250

dangerous locality along the whole dreaded coast of New foundland. Sealing steamers usually keep each other company and are never out of sight of one another for mo.e than two days at a time, but the Eagle has not seen shore the seals are all inside the headlands. All the rest ligence that they have passed a quantity of wreckage of a steamer including spars, forecastle, etc., also a name

the reasonable doubt of the doom of the ship.

Tremendous excitement prevails in this city and the friends of those on board have given up hone of the return of their bread winners. The loss of this steamer with 250 lives will be a terrible blow to St. John's. Captain Jackman, skipper of the Eagle and formerly one o the most successful commanders of the sealing fleet, has year before last he returned home clean and his crew of Next he took command of the steamer Falcon and broke

THE GOVERNMENT'S LAND PURCHASE BILL. A MEASURE WHICH, IT IS HOPED, WILL SETTLE

THE IRI-II DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, March 31.—In the House of Lords to-night Earl Cadegan, Lord Privy Seal, presented a bill providing for the purchase of Irish holdings or, in other words, for the abolition of the system of dual ownership created by the act of 1881. It was proposed, he said, to adout least holders to the benefits of the act of 1881. [Cheers.] The leaseholders whose leases expired prior to 1881, number of 1881, in the same manner as those whose leases expired in that year—It was also proposed that a landlord must obtains an ejectment writ from the court, and that he b ner prescribed by the court, either by service or by past me ipso facto caretaker of his holdings for the period of six morths, and that the redemption shall run as from that date. Earl Cadegan hoped the House would accept

commendation that a period of five years for the fixing tions which unhappily actiated the country. In that alone, they believed, would be found the solution of these grave questions, [Che-rs The Government proposed to deal with the question in man now suffered great injustice from his inability to Mr. Huxley's reply to the Duke of Argyli in an above some amount which he had to pay "The Nineteenth Century" for April disposes because he was not allowed to go to the land court. It insolvent through no fault of their own, but through misfertune. It was said that there was no method for Government, however, opined that insolvent tenants were divided into three classes. The first class was composed the scientific world, which this indecorously at the notion of an existence either. As for Mr. Itukey's intention of joining in any protest against Dawinism, he seouts the suggestion as midsain mer madness and reaffirms his entire and hearty sympathy with the intellectual movement to which that name has been given.

ties. The Government desired to mitigate these hard cases.

Lastly there were the imprudent and extravagant tenants toward whom its impossible to elicit sympathy from Parliament or the Nation. For these the Government proposed a County Court, the judge of which, while granting the landlord judgment, small be empowered to reasonably stay execution for a period to be deeded by the judge, the tenant, meanwhile, not to be removed from his holding. The Covernment would constitute the County Court Judge a Judge in Bankruptey within the area of his ordinary jurisdiction. In reference to those tenants who are insolvent through no fault of their own, the court might order a composition ages the insolvent's old debts, the debtor continuing to occupy his holding for as long a period as the judge might deede and to pay a fair resulai nixed by the court.

The principle here was beniency to the innocent insolvent, of whose good faith and exactinde the court about the court amount of the court of the court of the principle here was beniency to the innocent insolvent, of whose good faith and exactinde the court amount of the first of the ordinary laws. The rates of landloris who had not received their rents, or whose land had not been occupied owing to intimidation, would be resulted.

The bill provided for a state of things which the Government.

The bill provided for a state of things which the Government hoped by legislation before long to remove and was an instalment, but in no sense a composition. The Government asked their lordships who were landlords in Ireland and those connected with them to make heavy sacrifices. The measure strictly regarded the rights of property and was, through an earnest desire to temedy complaints arising from the land laws, drawn in a spirit of fairness and justice.

The bill passed its first reading, and the second reading was fixed for April 21.

A LETTER FROM HENRY M. STANLEY. BRITISH YIELDING IN AFRICA-TIPPOO TIB, THE UN

CROWNED KING, HIRED BY THE EXPLORER, LONDON, March 31 .- A letter has been received tro o Henry M. Stanley, dated Cape Town, March 9. the expresses bewilderment at the constant evidences he sees of British viciding and shrinking in Africa herore voice, thuster and mock heroice. "In the west and north," he says, "France and Portugal have strode with audacious and frantic haste to exclude British trads. Now I come to Zanzibar. There I find that the British fleet has given way to the German, and that the German traders outnumber the british. There is a refentless aggressiveness about the Germans that is omnious. Their manner is haughty and overbearing and carries an air of 'you must.' The natives took on in wonder, while the British affect supert indifference. Zanzibar was like a ripe plum ready to drop within the pale of British belongings as a reward of patient nourisbing and if upholding a feeble State, and at the trail sign of a German gunboat it is avantoned. It is no business of mine, but i confess to a sentimental regret that English statesmen should be so easily vanquisped. He expresses bewilderment at the constant evidences

that English statesmen should be so easily vanquished.

"I found Tippoo Tib, the uncrowned king of the
region between Stanley Falls and Imganyika Lake
and commanding thousands of fighting Arabs.
He was equally ready to light or to be employed. I
chose the latter, not with a view to his heiping are to
reach Emin Rey, but to assist me in bringing away
Emin's store of ivory, which is of the valce of
\$300,000. In the presence of the British Consul, I
constructed with Tippoo Tib to supply me with 600
carriers. I also, after receiving consent from King
Leopoid by telegraph, appointed Tippoo Governor of
Stanley Falls at a regular salary. Tippoo Tib guarantees to delend the station against the Arabs and to
defeat and capture all persans raiding for claves and
to abstain from engaging in the slave traffic himself
helow the Falls. A European officer will be appointed Resident at Stanley Falls to insure adherence
to the contract and to stop. Tippoo Tib's salary upon
any breach of the engagement.

"So far there has been no bitch in the expedition.
Everypoody has shown the utmost sympathy and our
difficulties have been smoothed by the prevailing
good teeling. I have sent a letter to Emin Be, giving
him the probable date of our arrival. Tippoo Tib
has offered his people to concentrate at Stanley Falls
in teadiness for marching."

St. John, N. B., March 31.—A tragedy is reported from Long Lake, Madawaska County. A Frenchman was engaged in scutching flux at his house on Saturda; last, when the flux ignited and set fire to the house. Two

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE KNIGHTS. HE THINKS HIMSELF QUALIFIED FOR KNIGHTHOOD

IN THE ORDER. BALTIMORE, March 31 .- A dispatch from Rome gives the following extract from a letter of Cardinal Manning, regarding the Knights of Labor, to a prominent minister

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, March 11, 1887.

as been delayed a day by an accident to the train conveying her thither. It was discovered last night that a heated. The discovery was made when the train reached La Roche. Hier Majesty's carriage was here stopped and it was decided to await daylight before proceeding. This morning the Queen removed to another carriage and continued the journey. She will reach Cannes to morrow. The British men-of-war Thunderer, Colossus, Agamemnon and Dreadmaught, with the Duke of Edmburgh and Prince George of Wales on board, He at anchor in the bay at Caunes awaiting the Queen's arrival.

THE CORONET GOES TO COWES. QUEENSTOWN, March 31 .- The Coronet proceeded

TO REPEAT HIS LITTLE TRIP NEXT FALL. WINNIEG, March 31.—Alexander Macarthur, who left here about a month ago to find the North Pole, has returned. The news of the movements of the Eskimos whom he expected to meet was discouraging. They will not be

THEY GIVE THE CZAR NO REST. Corexnages, March 31.-King Christian has been in formed from St. Petersburg that another unsuccessful attempt has been made upon the Czar's life. News has also been received of the discovery of a conspiracy in the Cancesus. One hundred onicers of the Tubs garrison have been arrested for compilety in the plot.

SHOT IN AN EXPRESS CAR.

WOUNDED MESSENGER AND RIFLED SAFE. BEEN DONE IN SEVEN MINUTES-THE WOUND NOT A FATAL ONE.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 31 -When the train on the West Shore Railroad reached Utlea hast night shortly after 11 o'clock the express messenger Charles S. Leake was found lying masked man entered the car, wounded him and carried arrived in Frankfort the wounded man was taken from the train and his wounds were dressed.

the newspapers. The attaches of the company assert that there was little money carried at this time in the month, the amount growing smaller toward the end. The first week of each month the sum was large. An official who is in a position to know, as erted that there was not become a little in the set. to exceed \$1,000 in the safe. A former official of the West shore Ratiroad thicks that the amount in the safe was large. His reason is that the various station agents both passenger and freight, have to make their daily remittance by express and those between Buffalo and Coeyman's Junction send their money on the train which amount to \$100 a day, and at Syracuse to \$300 and so down to \$25 for the smallest stations. Messenger Lake is of small stature and weighs probably 130 pounds. He is thirty-two years of age, a native of Sharon Springs. He formerly was a barkeeper at Cobleskill and has been an express agent since the West Shore Rallroad started This afternoon two Utica men were hunting with a dog in the Hatneid Woods near the Outario and Western station in New-Hartford The dog struck a trail on a man's tracks and followed it to a point where some express packages had been opened. Pieces of torn express envelopes were found and some bank bills had been toru. These pieces of money will be valuable as clews if the robber passes the toru bills. Officers and express offi-

cials are scouring the neighborhood.

Leake is reported to have told the following story of the robbery: Soon after his train left Clark's Mills a man entered his car through the side door, which he shoved back, saying as he entered: "Throw up your hands." Leake did not realize for a moment what was up and failed to comply with the demand. The intruder there-upon leveled his revolver at the messenger and shot Leake fell to the floor of the car and his assailant said: "Now, — you; when I tell you to hold up your hands again, you'll do it, won't you!" The robber then bound the hands and feet of Leake and put a gag in his mouth. One of his legs the robber tied to the safe. The desperado then took a bunch of keys from the pocket of the messenger and unlocked the safe, which he rifled of its money packages The robber left the car at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad crossing. Before leaving the car he said to Leake: "Blank you, if you say anything about this, l'il come back and kill you." The messenger replied: "You wouldn't rob a man and then kill inin, too, would you?" "Yes I would," said the robber, as he left. Leake tried to free himself, but did not succeed. The messenger says his assailant was a large, strong man, wearing a mask that hung down over his chest. His hair was cut short at the back and his hands were calloused, hard and dirty.

It is believed that the robber entered the car near Oneida Castic, where the grade is heavy. The messenger's statement that the robber entered by the said door is not believed, as the platform door of the car was not fastened by a chain, as it should have been, when the train reached Utica.

Colonel Locke W. Winchester, vice-president of the National Express Company, said yesterday that the rob bound the hands and feet of Leake and put

National Express Company, said yesterday that the rob-National Express Company, sald yesterlay that the rob-bery was a most audacious one, occurring as it did right. "In the midst of us"—almost in the heart of the city of Utica. He had reason to believe that the total loss would not be more than \$3,000 or \$4,000, and it might be less. A number of pouches were missing and were being traced-but he was satisfied that the thief did not get away with more booty. Colonel Winchester said that a diligent search was being made for the criminal, and he was posi-tive he would be captured if money could do it.

While the men were at work in Aqueduct Shaft No. 31 last night, drilling and loading the broken rock upon the elevator car, there was a terifle ex-plosion. Large pieces of rock flew in every direc-tion. When the smoke cleared away it was found that a charge that had not been fired and the situaion of which had been forgotten had exploded on Shea, of No. 641 West Forty-first-st; Danie sently, of One-number-and-forty-fiftst-st; Danie sently, of One-number-and-forty-fiftst-st, and St. Scholas-ic., and Charles Smith, of No. 125 West one hundred-and-forty-fith-st, were struck by the nyme rock and soverey injured. They were taken to the Manhastan Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TO SAVE GAME FROM EXTERMINATION.
SPRINGFIELD, III., March 31.—The House to-day passed a
old a aking it uniaw ait to hait or kid prairie chickens, quasi
r pheasants for a term of aveyears.

DID HE MURDER THE GIRL!

ARREST OF A MAN ON SUSPICION. THE RAHWAY VICTIM RECOGNIZED AS THE SERVANT

OF A BROOKLYN MAN-HER HISTORY. Detectives Frink and McLaughlin, who have been working up the New-York end of the Rahway murder late last night brought a tall man who was dressed and appeared like a countryman, to Police Head-quarters and locked him up. It was rumored that the man was the murderer of the girl at Rahway, but no definite information could be obtained from the detectives as to the identity of the prisoner. Inspector Byrnes was in his office hard at work, and letectives were hurrying in and out of his office during the evening, but the Inspector would not tell

what the unusual stir was about. Until noon yesterday the authorities of Rahway, N. J., were at a loss to account for the name of the young woman who was found murdered in Central-ave. last Friday. Just after the noon train from Jersey City arrived C. H. Eldridge, president of the Hudson River and Main Ice Company, of this city, entered Ryno's Morgue. After a careful examination of the face, which had beon Wednesday and immediately said: "That is Mary, I at Brooklyn and lett there a week ago."

had been in his employ from last January until March 23. The only name that the family knew her by was simply Mary. The superintende at of the company, Mr. Walsh, had hired her in Syracuse last winter for him at an em-

one. He said the description of the dead girl had tailied not sately with that of Mary, as printed in the newapapers, that he deemed it his duty to make an investigation. When shown the photograph at Elizabeth it was certainly the face of the girl he had in his mind had she been subjected to the same cruel treatment. When Mrs. Whoms Mary's former employer at Elizabeth, saw the photograph she cretained: "Yes, that is the Mary who worked for me." When he saw the body at Kahway he found the form and features so much like those of Mary that he felt it was het body that the felt it was het to body that the body and some anison when was missing from the women's Protective Union to visit her sisted in New Jersey and failed by the them of the missing the body in mainty especis but they established the murdered girl in many respects but they are women. It was not believed that she was a work at the house of a wealthy woman in New Jersey, but had failed to keep an appointment with the sister of the woman who lives uplown. The state of the woman who lives uplown. The state went to Rahway on Wednesday, but did not kientify the body there.

Superintendent Murray and Inspector Byrnes yesterday took pains to discourage any talk to the effect that the New York poince were trying to unravel the Rahway murder mystery. Both declared they had no information to give on the subject. It was said that the Journey of Detective Sergeant Frink to Kahway on Wednesday was in connection with some bunce swindle which the police were not ready to discourage any talk to the effect that after Frink got back to the city on Wednesday myst in connection with some bunce swindle which the police were not ready to discourage a

KNOXVILLE, March 31.—A Land and Improvement Company was organized here to-day with a paid-up capital of \$1,100,000. It will build manufactories and develop the East Tennessee mineral lands. A citizens' meeting was held last night which resolved to raise \$500,000 by private subscription to aid any new railroad that will enter Knoxville. To-day \$200,000 of that that will enter Knoxville. To-day \$200,000 of that amone, was subscribed by Knoxville capitalists. The remainder will be raised this week. The object is to so core the building of a new line from Knoxville to the Cinchmatt Southern Endroad. The city of Knoxville will, next month, vote on a proposition to take \$200,000 of stock in the new raintout. A Baitimore from manufacturing company with a \$100,000 capital, to-day declared to remove its plant to Knoxville. A company has been organized and stock paid up to build at Knoxville the largest marble mill in the world.

HOLL'S FORGED NOTES AMOUNT TO \$30,000. PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (Special).—J. Edgar Holl, who s charged by Cashier Austin, of the Independence Bank, with forgery, and for whose arrest warrants have been issued, has not yet been captured. The amount of forged paper now reaches \$30,000. It is scattered all over New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia. This norning B. F. Holl, the father of the alleged forger, allest at the office of the City Controller with a warrant

for \$322 28 in favor of his son. The amount was for whiskey furnished the almshouse during March. Young Holl was the contractor for the liquor used at the institution. Controller Deckert informed him that he could not approve the warrant unless it was accompanied by a power of attorney from the son. Mr. Holl left the office and in a short time returned with the power of attorney made by his son. The Controller, however, refused to countersign the warrant until to-morrow.

MR. FAIRCHILD, TO BE SECRETARY. TWO TREASURY APPOINTMENTS MADE.

JUDGE MAYNARD NAMED FOR THE ASSISTANT SEC-RETARYSHIP IN MR. FAIRCHILD'S PLACE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The appointment of Mr. Fairchild as Secretary of the Treasury was formaily announced to-night. Having for weeks ceased to be a matter of conjecture the appointment causes

maily announced to-night. Having for weeks ceased to be a matter of conjecture the appointment causes little comment. Mr. Fairchild's refusal to serve on the Interstate Commerce Commission left practically no other way open to the President to soive a rather difficult problem. On the one hand he wished to yield to Western demands by the appointment of a Western man or at least an Eastern man with Western ideas of finance, and on the other hand be desired to avoid offending Mr. Manning and his triends, who were known to tavor Mr. Fairchild and who would have researed the nomination of another man over Mr. Fairchild's head without at the same time advancing the latter's political fortunes in a substantial manner in another direction. Mr. Fairchild's determination not to be crowded off in this manner, and the intimation given out by his friends that he would resign in case he was neglected, finally induced the President to make the best of a bad bargam. The fact that the Secretaryship was offered to Mr. Carlisic and was reinsed and that overtures were made to one or two other men before the President made his final choice, can hardly be flattering to the new Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles Stebbins Fairchild was born at Cazenovia, New-York, April 30, 1842. His father was for many years the attorney for the New-York Central Railroad and is one of the emiacut men of Central New-York. The Secretary of the Treasury received his early education at the Methodist Seninary at Cazenovia and entered Harvard College in 1850, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1863. He then attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He joined the famous firm of Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, one of the most successful law firms in the State. In 1874 he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General, by Attorney-General, pract. In the casing year he was nominated by the Democratic Convention to the Attorney-General pract. In 1878 he visited Europe. Upon his veture in 1880 he engaged in the practice of York. Two years prior to his appointment to the Federal Service he was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of New-York, but was deteated, owing, it is said, to his prohibition record. His home is in Delhi, New-York.

Fur other Washington News see Second Page. CHICAGO DEMOCRATS PUZZLED.

CARTER HARRISON AGAIN REFUSES TO BE A CAN-DIDATE-SEARCHING THE TOWN FOR A SUBSTI-

CHICAGO, March 31 (Special) .- Many and conflictng were the rumors which flew about to-day regardng the action of the Democratic sub-committee of five, who, like the Wandering Jew, plodded the streets wearily trom merning until nightiail, searching for two men willing to save their names placed on a tacket as candidates for the Mayoraity and city treasurership. It is unanimously agreed that "Lone Fisherman" Allen should retain his nomination for city attorney, because of his menarkable staying powers in the face of all that has happened. Certain sarcastic Democrats suggested to day that the sub-committee of two draw lots to see which two shall drop out and let the other three compose the tacket. The Republican managers are conducting their campaign with great tact and zeal, and are assured of a magnificent victory on Tuesday. Frank Lawler worked hard sil day to procure Harrison's renomination and no one would be terribly surprised if he succeeded. who, like the Wandering Jew, plodded the streets

one would be terribly surprised if he succeeded. One local paper came out to-day with a positive statement that Harrison had told the boys that he was willing to take up the ticket again, but when a reporter catled on him the Mayot said: "There is no truth in the report. I have not seen any of the Committee of Five who have the matter in hand, nor has any one representing that committee called unon its ter what are the developments."

When the nominating committee assembled this evening Mayor Harrison entered the room alone. The subtentions for the mayoralty. They had reached almost everybody and could make to recommendations. Chairman Wentworth said that if there were no objections he would put a motion to their of the committee as Mayor Harrison arose and after birely reviewing his official record, the lack of encouragement he had received from persons high in the party and the opposition to him by the entire presentatives of a cittered very committee as specied with representatives of a cittered very committee of the to confer with representatives of a cittered very mand the opposition to him by the entire presentatives of a cittered very more than the had received from persons high in the party and the opposition to him by the entire presentatives of a cittered very more presentatives of a cittered very presentatives of a cittered very presentative of a considerable mine presentatives of a cittered very presentative of a considerable mine company with a woman who was prepared to go on his bonds. But as no officer could be found to take ball for him, he was agreed to but it is expected that the plan will be changed to more.

TWENTY-TWO BOODLERS INDICTED.

TWENTY-TWO BOODLERS INDICTED.

PRESSING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FRAUDS IN

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, March 31 (Special) .- Twenty-two true bills, charging conspiracy and other offences, were rebills, charging conspiracy and other offences, were returned by the Grand Jury this afternoon. A great stir was caused by the presentments, although they have been expected some time. Judge Authony said that the Sheriil could not accept bail, which was fixed and must be given in open court. There is reason to know that the suspected parties are keeping themselves fairly well informedabout what is going on in the the jury room. They have not hesitated, it is asserted, to send their emissaries to the houses of jurors nor to approach them on the streets or at their places of business and ask for information. They have followed witnesses more successfully, for knowing what these men know and could tell it they were so discosed, they have been able to learn much. Mike McDonaid, who has been closely identified with all the men indicted, and has had immense influence with members of the Board for some years, now says confidently that he will not be indicted, and a good many people who know more about what is going on than is printed in the newspapers believe that he has no reason to be alarmed. Judge Anthony said this evening that nothing had yet been done to extend the session of the Grand Jury to enable it to compiete its investigation of the trands. "It may be done on Saturday," said he, "the order can be made and executed on the spot." turned by the Grand Jury this afternoon. A great

MARCH GOING OUT LIKE A LION.

TEN INCHES OF SNOW ON THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS -ZERO WEATHER IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (Special), -March left this

PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (Special).—March left this city in a blinding snow storm that began at 5 o'clock and continued without the slightest abatement for several hours. It melted away as fast as it fell.

LYSCHRURG, Va., March 31.—Reports to The Advance, from Tazewell County say that a territic thunder and half and snow storm visited that section yesterday. Half stones an unch in circumference fell and the lightning matter that the story of the lightning was territic. was terrific. Many telegraph poles on the line of the was terrific. Many telegraph poles on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad were split to pleces and several instruments in telegraphic and telephone offices along the route were destroyed. A heavy snow storm has prevailed since 5 o'clock this morning The snow on the adjacent mountain is not less than ten inches depth.

DANVILLE, Va., March 31.—There was a heavy fall of

snow here this morning and the weather is still cold and wintry. HANOVER, N. H., March 31 (Special).-The thermometet has fallen to zero during the last two nights. The weather has been clear, the snow still two and a half feot deep with a heavy crust on it.

MONTREAL, March 31 (Special).-The snow blockade has been lifted, and although trains still arrive a little behind time the different roads are getting pretty well

NAVIGATION LAWS REVOKED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—As a result of the conference here to-day, James A. Dimont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, has issued an official notice of the revocation of the recent order compelling seagoing and coastwise vessels to adopt the international rules of Baviga-

THEFT IN THE POST OFFICE.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MONEY STOLEN AND SOON RECOVERED. TRYING TO STEAL A REGISTERED PACKAGE CON-TAINING \$10,000-WILLIAM A. CLARK, THE

THIEF, CONFESSES-OTHER OFFENCES A daring attempt at robbery, which came un

comfortably near success, was perpetrated of Tuesday night in the registry department of the post office. The result of the crime has been great inconvenience for a score of innocent persons and the proabble detection of the thief. The authorities in the Federal building were not communicative yesterday about the details of the theft, but the main facts are as follows; Just before the night "tour of service" in the

registry department on Tuesday night, which con-

sists of twenty-two men, quit work and prepared among the men by the appearance of Ins, Dosser and several assistants, and the antoment that no one would be allowed to leave his place until further orders. The amazement of the employes was heightened when the locked, and while some of the Secret Service men saw that nobody-guilty or innocent-escaped, others headed by Mr. Dosser began to search the premises. Every nook and corner and crevice was learned the cause of their detention. A registered package containing \$10,000 sent from the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., to the Chemical National Bank in this city, was missing. A sys tem of books and checks is kept in the department, and an examination of the books at the last moment of duty of the night tour of service had shown that a package was missing from a pouch which had come through unopened from St. Louis. This first started the investigation and brough down Inspector Dosser from his office on the fourth floor. It was believed that the package had gond astray in the jost office here. All the other pouches were examined and in a pouch from Portland the missing package from the St. Louis pouch wat found. As the books showed that the required number of packages in the Portland pouch was one short without the St. Louis package, it was clear that the latter had been used as a substitute for a package lost or abstracted from the Portland pouch. Two hours and a half of unremitting investigation brought to light the mi-sing Portland package containing the \$19,000 concealed under some rubbish in an unused and out of the way

There was no escape from the fact that it had been deliberately stelen and hidden where it was found. The task of discovering and relieving the office of the services of the thief remained, and it proved to be a vast deal more difficult than the tinding the stolen package. The twenty-two men guarded by the officers were marched up to Room Nos. 135 and 136 on the fourth floor, where the offices of the Secret Service are, and locked in, while the process of drilling for information began. It was a tedious task, and Wednesday morning found the Secret Service men still at work on the registry force. When Postmaster Pearson got to the office the facts were laid before him and he tried to get at the bottom of the robbery. About midday on Wednesday half of the unwilling prisoners were permitted to depart, Mr. Pearson and Inspector Posser being satisfied that they were innocent. The work of sifting out the innocent men from the remainder was kept up all of Wednesday and yesterday.

Finally at 5,30 p, m, yesterday all the men l been discharged but William A. Clark, of No. 244 Dekulb-ave., Brocklyn, clerk in charge of the pouch room of the registry division in tour from 10 p. m. until 1 15 p. m. During the last three years some sixty-one pieces of registered matter have been stolen, and in spite of all the inspectors

A HOT CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN

FOUR TICKETS IN THE FIELD-THE CONTEST OVER THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

DETROIT, March 31 (Special).—It has been several years since the people of Michigan were so stirred up

Detroit, March 31 (Special).—It has been several years since the people of Michigan were so stirred up by the issues of a spring campaign as they are at the present time. The 'act that there are four tickets in the field bearing candidates for Supreme Judges and State University Regents has contributed something to the awakening of interest. The Democrats and Greenbackers tailed to inse and nominated separate tickets. The new Union Labor Party has endorsed the Greenback nominees, while the Prohibitionists have a ticket of their own, upon which they will throw away their votes. Besides this, a hard fight is making upon Judge Campbell, who heads the Kepublican ticket, for re-election, principally upon the ground that his thirty years' service on the Suprems Bench entitles him to retirement.

But the great and paramount interest, dwarling all else with the mass of the people, is that surrounding the question of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution submitted to the vote of the people by the present Legislature. That the people are thoroughly aroused is evident by the meetings that are held nightly in every city, village and hamlet and the tons upon tons of campaign literature that are scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the tons upon tons of campaign literature that are scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the spare no efforts to "redeem the State from the secures of the prohibitionists are active and spare no efforts to "redeem the State from the accursed rum power," to use a stock expression. The political Prohibitionists realize that upon the result depends the adhesive qualities of their organization for the tuture and they are fighting "tooth and nail." The Women's Christian Temperance Union is putting forth its cest energies in the struggle, while aid and encouragement is freely given by those supporters of the principle involved, who are not classed in the category of "protessional Prohitionists" leaded by the services of those vectors campaigners General Clinton B. Fisk

MR. CARNEGIE GREETED BY HIS EMPLOYES.

PITTSBURG, March 31 (Special),—Andrew Carnegie at rived from New-York this afternoon. As the train passed through Braddock, he received an ovation from his 2,000 employes at the Edgar Thompson steel works, whi formed in line and cheered lustify. All the whisties by the works and on the locomotives owned by the firm wear, blown. Mr. Carnegie bowed his acknowledgments from the train as it passed slowly by.